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GILBERT SELDES  
SALVADOR DALI  
BRIG. GEN. J. J. REILLY  
CLAUDE A. BISS  
FREDERICK MARQUARDT  
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
ROBERT F. FOOTE  
RICHARD M. EUBERGER  
TONY DONEY  
KENNETH DORPH  
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DANIEL B. PETLE

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A. S. N

THOMAS M. MITON

ER  
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## Balance Sheet on Bataan

Reviewing that heroic stand which will go down in American military history, what did MacArthur's men accomplish?

by FREDERIC S. MARQUARDT

(ARTICLE I)

B

NOW that the official reports have assigned Bataan alongside the Alamo as America's second, is it pertinent to ask:

"Was Bataan necessary?" Should the good American and Filipino blood which flowed that unhappy peninsula have been spared, either through prompt surrender or early surrender? Or might it have been shed advantageously?

Were the defenders of Bataan doomed from the start? And if they were, was anything achieved by their heroic sacrifice?

If the Philippine Islands constituted Uncle Sam's Achilles' heel, as Theodore Roosevelt said they did, then Bataan was designed as an expensive bit of band-aid to protect that heel against a head attack.

From 1935 to 1938, United States general strategy in the Pacific was predicated on incidents of war between Japan and the United States. Our main defense first was expected to fight a bit and run campaign against the Japs around neutral Philippine waters, so-fitting as such a device as possible not, then surrender to a stronger United States, probably by way of a bribe.

In the meantime, United States Army forces in the Philippines were to fight a delaying action, as tactics, retreating gradually to Corregidor and other points on the north of Manila Harbor, and holding the perimeter around Manila, Bataan, or Iloilo for four months, it was believed, the U.S. battleships

would sink into the Japanese navy and destroy it in a climactic fight somewhere in the Northern Pacific.

That, of course, would be the end of the war, and the Philippines would be returned to the United States at the peace conference which would follow the fighting. If, though, some bit of Chinese strategy, the Japanese should return into their island sea and on the way out enter proximity of their land batteries, then the U.S. battleships, aided by the Marine Corps, would sail out from Pearl Harbor and in a series of rapid battleships would establish a line of command and control in the Philippines. The Pacific islands—both our and the Japs'—would provide the stepping stones from Hawaii to the east coast of Japan.

After September 3, 1941, a house of cards, that the old strategy would have to be revised. The Japanese would not change things. If Japan and the United States were to wage war open close, the war would not be fought in the Pacific. It would, inevitably, be fought with the Japanese war into a new Pacific War.

The United States would not, in such a world war, be able to bring its entire military might to bear against Japan. We would have to fight on a smaller scale, and we would be forced, for our very safety, to make our own mistakes and the Japanese mistakes of the war. In the new war, we would not be fighting in the Pacific alone. We would have

to fight every battle to win for an offensive against Japan. To fight this, under the new concept of a global war, we forced to help defeat them from every angle.

The incident of the new international situation, and its effect on the coming Pacific war, was not immediately grasped, either by the American public or by most of the military experts. Until the Spring of 1941, the American Navy was sure that it could push off the Japanese Navy most any week. During the many years of residence in the Far East, I talked to scores of American Navy men, from public to admiral, and all of them believed that Japan would be defeated quickly and completely.

That belief was not so strong as it once was. The United States military opinion that Japan would be a pathfinder war, at once, based on a plan to a considerable extent, was based on Japanese fighting power. But it also was predicated on two assumptions:

(1) That the U. S. fleet would fight as a single unit, providing its entire strength in one colossal battle; and,

(2) That the fleet would go into action with its strength unimpaired.

Neither of these assumptions was borne out by subsequent events.

In the first place, the lead-line policy— which meant delivering as well as producing goods for the moment—meant that the maintenance of a very substantial part of our Navy in the Atlantic, the only in 1941, the Navy transferred about half of its strength from the Pacific to the Atlantic, thus spreading its assumption that the fleet would not be divided.

The second assumption was overboard when the Japanese had been applied the pressure of the battle fleet which had been kept in the Pacific. Until December 7, 1941, our Pacific fleet might have been strong enough to take on the Japanese Navy. But after Pearl Harbor there was no chance. For several years to come, said our first-class navy had been built, we would not hope for a decisive sea battle which would defeat Japanese naval strength and end the war in the Pacific.

Even before Pearl Harbor, however, the weakness of 1941 had altered U.S. strategy for a war with Japan. In other words, it was a defensive, repulsive of whatever it was completely grasped, that the United States would be given the use of the great British naval base in Singapore. Australia would be controlled so, and the Midway Islands would undoubtedly play their part, if Japan started to move southward.

In view of the new world situation, and especially after Japan entered the European war, the United States discarded the old line plan for a Pacific War, which centered the

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"They say an army fights on its stomach—after eating that chow I feel like they're fighting on mine!"



"You don't feel good? Aw, you're probably homesick!"



## Football for Morale

The T-formation is like the Blitz in war, teaches potential soldiers speed and finesse, gives every boy a chance

by CLARK SHAUGHNESSY

REPORTER  
B

BETWEEN the outbreak of the war there was great confusion and difference of opinion among American leaders over the value of sports. Even Ford Dresher, however, virtually all of our important leaders from Franklin Roosevelt on down have stressed repeatedly the value of athletics in military training. Football was never a game for politicians. They wanted no part of any "lightning" game. When football was the thing in the military world was mentioned in an emergency—the supreme wars of time, as it was put. Yet during those very years when we were demoralizing football, the enemy nations were racing madly to retrain.

Some wrote in a situation where it's best to the old law of the survival of the fittest, and what happens? Promptly out from a heavy coil for football and some football military men, from General Moadrikar on down, believe completely in the effectiveness of athletics, with reference to military. They are as sound in their effort, and I cannot write them and suggest them wholeheartedly, as an outgrowth of my own military background and experience.

Then the plot grows: "What sport is the most important in the military program?" I say football unhesitatingly, and that the importance to the maintenance of military men. There are many reasons why football stands out for these purposes, but the primary reason is that it is a game that teaches men how to

fight, prepares them physically for hard action, and more than anything else, being a complete team game, it fosters and stimulates team spirit and what we have all learned to understand as morale. There stands as reality war is the one single most important thing that can be developed in soldiers, and football, known of every intelligent, civilized and spiritual leaders that are interested in the game, develops team morale more immediately than any other known means. Morale, I may define as the willingness to "sacrifice" and keep on struggling until you are killed or for no other reason, and for an objective. That's what our boys have learned in their other football games. They didn't get paid for their knowledge and because in football, just as they don't get paid much for being soldiers. But in football they learned how to play forward in their, the ideal of physical courage, and mental and moral discipline, and they learn to accept those same ideals in the great soldiers.

There are other sports that are sometimes one of these activities. But they all fall short of football in this great program. Having not training on individual performance, in training there is no physical contact. Football is a game of physical contact, and it is the only game that is a game of physical contact and team work. Football is the one game of all games where we find physical contact and team work blended together

That's what the military men have decided. That's why Naval Academy has maintained great training centers at the major schools. That's why several hundred of the leading coaches have been provided for the work of teaching football in all our armed services.

Football couldn't be going to train the future pilots in everything that the modern art of flying. Football is the closest approach to war that we have in sports. All the basic strategy of the two competitive arts related. You must learn to fight through lines, you must the enemy out of position. It's quickness, precision, determination, determination. They all work together in both football and war. With the readiness and equipment of modern warfare—tanks and planes—it's a team, team, team, all the way through. It's not individual. Every individual has to know how to fit right into the organization. Football has the biggest piece in the training program. It's the only game that can be trained, trained and used to accomplish the objective.

All the vast military utilization of football as a training school, a ground school for war already is going to make many changes in the position of the game. It will not all these changes be? You can think and ponder, it is going to be the primary game, rather than a spectator game—although you will find the sports business, too, with its great emphasis on these various teams. But there will be more players in the game, as the leaders work to give as many men as possible the value of competition. That is what we should have been coming toward long ago. Instead of abolishing football here and there, we should have insisted on football for all—as the nations are now doing to the interests of national safety of our very existence. That gives you some idea of the importance of football, and the reaction that have been made about it in the past.

Captain football as we have known it will soon be gone for the fact is all this football with the military that I found of no consequence in putting on an even well-defined comparison in football, the value of every man will stand getting something of men into the game. They will have less time there than in perfect it show them. Instead of putting up and putting out the expensive best players in that we'll try to get everybody into the game. That's what I am to do at the University of Maryland as director of physical education. I've got a much bigger job than just coaching a football team. There are 2,000 boys on the Maryland campus. Physical education is compulsory for all. Every mother's son of them is going to be urged to come out for football and learn how to fight! The ones who can't, well, leave, and

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"Let's pretend we're on a desert island—what's the first thing you'd think of?" "Food!"



"You just forget everything, outside new houses is very much sleep!"

# Victory by Tank Warfare

God helps those who help themselves to the lessons of tank strategy learned on the proving grounds of Spain and France

by BRIG. GENERAL HENRY J. REILLY, O. R. C.

(Continued)

As history shows the change the airplane has brought about in modern warfare, there is little doubt that the tank is responsible for even greater change.

When the tank was first created, through a combination of American and British brains, the French had the idea of using huge numbers of them in battle. They wanted to meet with a virtual armada of these new war machines had been recently manufactured and thus make a mass surprise attack on the Germans.

The British, however, wanted to take immediate advantage of the new weapon before the Germans learned of its existence and took countermeasures. British opinion prevailed and, as a result, the question of the most effective tank strategy was never settled in the last war.

After the Armistice, the dispute between the two main theories of tank warfare was waged on paper and on the field of maneuvers. One school preached that the tank should be used in huge numbers independently of the other units of the service. The other theory was that, since the tank's primary mission was to smash the machine guns opposing the infantry, the tanks should go with the infantry in order to make the most effective use of the tank soldier in his peaceful and dangerous mission across the battlefield.

The leading advocate of mass attack by independent tanks was General Foch of the

French army, one of the most brilliant military minds of our time. He and his followers believed in the tank as the answer to the modern battlefield of the armored battle, who charged so many that they sought and victory generally crushing them through the infantry of the enemy and carrying the day. Only the brave spirit of platoon and the men of British soldiers had mass chances of stopping them.

The advocates of this theory saw the tank rather as a machine in the hands of the Charbonnages. These brave men worked and followed by infantry, advanced and crushed before the enemy's infantry, making it possible to break their lines. The first opportunity to test the real theories of tank strategy came during the sudden attack. Here many of the types of tanks used in the present war were tested in battle by an inferior but the Germans had mostly Russian models, mounted in the majority of cases by Russians. They had some French tanks and some Czechoslovakian tanks. The Nationalists had German and Italian tanks and consequently they saw large numbers of Russian tanks which they captured from the enemy. The Germans and Russian fighting today were using some such tanks as captured from the well-known battlefield of Foch.

In Spain, the Russians opposed to the mass tank idea of General Foch. The leading advocate of mass attack by independent tanks was General Foch of the

some companies of Nationalist infantry with nearly a hundred tanks. These men emerged over the week which had hidden from them a ship, across a shallow valley and up through the barbed wire. About thirty of the tanks got beyond the trenches of the Nationalist infantry, which was accompanied by some cavalry. The Nationalists, in their desire to capture a capture which did not cost their infantry. No cavalry action was made.

The Nationalist infantry had learned from previous experience that good infantry could successfully attack tanks, but as the Russian infantry learned that it had been in vain to stand fast before the Charbonnages' tanks, they could say that. The Russian infantry attacked the tanks and to some extent the same results of the attack. The Nationalists were not better off of capture and capture, with head-on frontal attack, to the north, into the primary position of the tanks, striking them from above. More than thirty tanks were burned or captured and the rest driven back, some on fire, in their original position.

From then on, tanks were introduced into Spain. The Germans and Russians learned their lesson. They have learned that in general, tanks attack in the present war. They passed or avoided division and not composed of tanks alone. Tanks continue to be used in the present war as infantry and machine guns, heavy artillery, field artillery, anti-tank artillery, anti-aircraft artillery, support and signal troops. The principle of making of a tank and depending on tank alone, is never departed from. Our disapproving feature of the German machine division in their advance against the machine tanks which each night after battle repair tanks for the next day's fight. This has frequently enabled the Germans to meet tanks in the field and thus their machine tanks expected to see. In the German army, tanks are directly attached to the main divisions and in order to make use of the German Commander. In Russia, tanks are supported by the troops assigned to the support of their general staff.

These armored divisions serve the function of Napoleon's attack reserve and mobility. They Napoleon defeated a weak side in the enemy's line, he pushed up his armored artillery to strike a short distance and opened a heavy fire on the enemy's infantry. In the modern warfare from the more direct and more accurate, with no extended line, Napoleon's cavalry would charge, break through, strike to the right, left and rear of the tank, make use of the enemy's batteries and then pursue the fugitives for days or a week after the French defeat by the French in June, 1918, the army gained the French.

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Continued on page 171



## Daniel's Three-Way Gig

A War Scenario

by MARK BRADFORD

Children of Old England

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Old Auntie's boy!

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And what's your name, son?



"Take these tanks easy—the expense is making a map!"

## MacArthur in Sports

**Too light to make the football team at the Point, he became its manager; scored first run on Navy in baseball**

by THOM YATES

—ARTICLE—

IF YOU DOUGLAS MacArthur was born with a silver sword in his hand, as some put it, then he also must have been born with a baseball in the other hand, and a love and superior love of sports in his stomach. For the athlete was who fathered in the bosom of an illustrious father his desire to do everything athletic. His play, football, basketball, organized, directed and loved sports. His love of sports, for that reason, played and loved baseball, more than any other feature of sports he called his own, as Wey MacArthur said.

MacArthur's first and last experience as a football man in the first five while he was attending West Point Military Academy when he was a star and a star player on the football team. On entering West Point he met with some disappointment when, although tall enough, he weighed only 145 pounds and consequently was too light for the Army eleven in the old man weight days of the turn of the century. He was the same disappointed MacArthur then that he is now, however, and once he couldn't play on the team he did the next best thing. He managed.

Turning then to a game where weight did not count as heavily, Coach MacArthur played in the outfield of the line and 1913 West Point baseball team. In baseball he was the honor of scoring the first run ever chalked up by the Army against its traditional rival, the Navy. That season so long ago now in the opening decade that there are conflicting reports as to just exactly how it happened to score that first run in that first Army-Navy baseball game. That is the version given me by Stephen Albion, who was captain of both the Army team on which MacArthur played.

With the recognition that Navy was to be met on the diamond, nearest to baseball at the Point command he did compromise for pitchers on the team. That Greg Army-Navy baseball game was played at West Point on May 15, 1903. According to Albion, in the third inning, MacArthur reached, he scored, later at the plate being hit by a working pitcher for home on balls. His outburst and speed thus excited him to third second. Then he scored on a hit by General John R. Rice, recently named Chief of Cavalry. In the outfield of the Navy team that fateful day a 1904 was Alvin Fisher J. Anderson, now in the Pacific. Today, however, he and MacArthur are on the same team, as a far larger ball line sporting game.

As a lieutenant in the years immediately following his graduation from the Military Academy in 1903, MacArthur continued to

play baseball on his company team, which he also coached. That he learned early how the medium of athletes could bring him closer to his own, and his own closer to him.

Then twenty-one years after he first set foot on the historic grounds of the Point as an unappointed youngster making the pull bar of a second lieutenant, General MacArthur returned in 1924 with the same star of a regular general on his shoulder and orders someone like an Inspector General, the principal in the history of West Point.

As it has been said, "I've never known as" General MacArthur still seemed his first interest in athletics. He did about it most respectably at West Point as a student, commander, athlete-to-be-all-year-around. His plan was simple then. It was a accident of fate that West Point's team of college equals, a Cadet team, participated in some variety of advanced sports. And General MacArthur directed the team with all its military obligations. In addition, the plan was simple in nature, if they are not already so pure substance to the Academy, naturally, professed in such sports as swimming, hockey, fencing, boxing, etc.

As a part of the expansion of athletics at West Point, says MacArthur, a new one, gymnastics was being built. Believing that "the training of a soldier in the art of the foot is a complete self-education, training, energy,

mental agility, and, of course, physical development, is so completely fundamental to an efficient soldier" and feeling "that the fundamental one-shoulder by the one which assisted the other in training at West Point," General MacArthur managed a couple to be included was included was included in the course of the training in the gymnasium.

On the field of twenty-four men now the words that

the words that

On other fields and on other days will bring forth victory.

General MacArthur's original athletic experience, as well as evidence of the enthusiasm of the famous couple which had been previously attributed to everybody from Shakespeare to Whitman, was stated in a letter to Ralph Carson, then assistant in the period of the American Olympic Committee, on April 15, 1926, which is now published for the first time on page 34 of this issue of EQUUS.

While recognizing athletics at the Military Academy, General MacArthur never lost his own personal interest in sports. The effect his strong interest in athletics had on the Army teams of that time is reflected in their season's record for the three years (1924-1926) General MacArthur was superintendent. Football—47 won, 5 lost; basketball—28 won, 10 lost, 3 tied; football—18 won, 9 lost.

The interest was so intense in the athletes

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McKay

—SUNDAY—



"It won't show them to see who owns the floor—says it's punking!"









## Only One Guy

Jim was home on short furlough, he'd just had a promotion, and she knew that at last he was going to propose

by LOUIS ZARA  
cartoonist

FROM the way the lines puckered about Jim's mouth and his gray eyes narrowed she knew that it was coming, that he had made up his mind. He had shown her the order to report at once, setting her furlough in half, so there was no time to waste. Obviously they were going to wait until he got out but now they had suddenly promoted him and his pay would be better. He had grown up the last year from a peaceful school teacher who had, jaded and "bored" and never let on that he cared at all to lead because a woman was. She watched the close bus of his jaw and the little shift in his chin as he knew down, kind upon the wheel and suggested the corner with a grunt and a sneeze from the old Jim.

"We'll talk when you see him, Jim!" he said suddenly, but as the next words of his youth returned. "Hey, but this subversive changed!"

"They're mostly phony that work up the fact words you left for camp. That Colonel last was the one with the man and roof second and—then the roof?"

"That," he muttered absently, faking off the question. "How come you asked? How come you were here?"

She laughed, her head, but before barely touching the Captain's stripes. "I had to come, Jim. I just had to. I had to take Jim's badge on my day off—on Thursday now—red rule down here. Just to look

around just to remember everything better."

"Jim?" He moved through the wash-room.

"Off course."

"A girl had to ought to—"

"Nelly, Jim, I had to come to sit under one tree and watch that paper we used to go on morning out of the press and sense the story."

"A dangerous, Jim was changed. From one, Jim was done of them now. But, I was a member when there was only that Treasury house and the woman being out one night of Jim's long underwear today in of little else."

"Someone I'll go in and talk to Mr. Jackson, the man who runs the office in the dark there."

"You wrote me," he said, glancing, then started his tongue. "Overcome him and the rest his run?" He started his throat.

"That's not very hot," she added quickly, saying that it was coming at last. "I'm not. I want to watch the new, keep out the founder and shaping others. It was like mine. Every work a little more of them would be up the rule, the waters, the four, the roof."

She laughed when they were planning and the sound of his kitchen was like—just like the one."

"I know," she threw one arm about her shoulder and passed her close for a long

time. She lay back upon her arm, her back to the light and her face staring directly at the door and then looked about her eyes.

"Now she pulled her close to her, reminded of her freshly pressed. Means and the great handkerchief in her pocket, and her message came even more the old order. The room to the ancient subversive revealed as they sat back in each other's arms. The face was blank and the mind was the fragments of the shattering scene she had seen him at last."

"Oh, Jim?" he murmured, his fingers tightening a look for.

"The house's changed," she started, and would not explain though he was to strong he nearly bowed her arms.

The sound of another car broke in on them and they moved their heads, not separating, but smiling lazily while the vehicle passed.

"You don't see very many men here any more," she said, a little hesitantly, as though her voice had been pushed back into her throat. Her lips were breathing like they had been handkerchief and wiped a spot of sweat from her cheek.

"Maybe it's another soldier," he said, looking up. "Someone's got to take his place."

Before her face many months there and to be born before they began building. There were even as many girls now and the man's head on all men."

"That's Jim—" he began and saw the hand on his face in the green eyes before him. "You know."

"What, Jim?" She smiled, he would not, would not say it. She bowed her head and when his hand rested upon her head, did not, gently, take it away the time.

He looked into her eyes and she saw his nearly behind his face and his expression. "How about it, Jim? We've got to take it before I go back." He looked his lips. "Oh?"

She dropped her eyes and turned her head against his shoulder. How much the short dark seemed now?

"I love you much to every before and I was wrong about it. I thought—"

"No, I don't know what I thought. Jim, I don't want anybody to think Jim Jones was going to be back," said his old Uncle Sam's was saying him.

"I know, honey. I know."

"Now it's different, Jim. It's different. I think of you sitting here after a day's work as the factory looking outside. Why every time I look at you I wonder whether you have changed. I want to tell and say to the future, 'Hey, my girl pushed them out?' You mean, isn't it?"

"You're wonderful, Jim."

No, I'm not. And not in the steps I feel. (Continued on page 26)

Continued on page 26



"He is no mother ship, another dollar forty"

"I've got to wear it—the girl who knitted it is coming to see me today!"



## Other Things Besides Fight

Army men are learning skills which will endure long after the war, as will the dams, roads and buildings they construct

by RICHARD L. NEUBERGER

(ARTICLE)



"Boxing, Now? Guess what Ah did with that pitcher of Riber"

From public mind came the impression that soldiers exclusively with fighting, that study education for people to say that all the soldiers must have spent on the Army for weapons of death and destruction. Many young men think that they will be put at tasks which will rather than than to learn jobs or results in national improvements or being in any civilian undertakings; yet both facts are completely the case.

Thousands of American performing specialized jobs today learned how to do them in the last war. The work in an Idaho lumber camp demonstrated in an Army building but to have out there and past to them quickly. The superintendent of a spinning wheel factory in Los Angeles got his first experience with planes when he was observed at an air base near Alameda. In this way, his new young men are learning the techniques and methods of modern jobs—jobs ranging all the way from the operation of radio stations to the relieving of apple orchards. And the work accomplished in building and about these jobs will endure long after years are wasted.

It was this Army which met the Lewis and Clark Expedition that entered our history the organized and established American army, as the Pacific Coast. Many years later, when the Lewis and Clark Expedition was held, the soldiers were still in the same place. The soldiers of the Lewis and Clark Expedition were still in the same place. The soldiers of the Lewis and Clark Expedition were still in the same place. The soldiers of the Lewis and Clark Expedition were still in the same place.

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Formerly in the wide open spaces of the Pacific, the war in building, the soldiers of the Lewis and Clark Expedition were still in the same place. The soldiers of the Lewis and Clark Expedition were still in the same place. The soldiers of the Lewis and Clark Expedition were still in the same place. The soldiers of the Lewis and Clark Expedition were still in the same place. The soldiers of the Lewis and Clark Expedition were still in the same place. The soldiers of the Lewis and Clark Expedition were still in the same place. The soldiers of the Lewis and Clark Expedition were still in the same place.

try. Today thousands of men in the Army and Navy are learning about airplanes, about the public relations of landowners, about the use of the machine of the modern world. They will be ready to participate in the expansion of aviation. With the country's current production facilities increased to astronomical heights, the time when the United States will be full of more men than ever before.

The most extraordinary example of this is the American wilderness belongs to the Army, though it is 400 miles from the sea. The Army has been in the business of building roads, bridges, and other structures. The Army has been in the business of building roads, bridges, and other structures. The Army has been in the business of building roads, bridges, and other structures. The Army has been in the business of building roads, bridges, and other structures.

In our most famous men are learning how to do more jobs. The Army has been in the business of building roads, bridges, and other structures. The Army has been in the business of building roads, bridges, and other structures. The Army has been in the business of building roads, bridges, and other structures. The Army has been in the business of building roads, bridges, and other structures. The Army has been in the business of building roads, bridges, and other structures.

"The average citizen," said former Secretary of War Taft, "never finds out all the things that the American Army does besides fight." The American Army is fighting now, and millions of average citizens are suffering in the last of the war. The Army has been in the business of building roads, bridges, and other structures. The Army has been in the business of building roads, bridges, and other structures. The Army has been in the business of building roads, bridges, and other structures. The Army has been in the business of building roads, bridges, and other structures.

# The Sedentary Cannoneers

These warriors from Lille, the world's oldest artillery, have come through 459 years of battle to fight for Free France

by TOM MAHONEY

(ARTICULAR)

ARTILLERY is proud of its Ancient and Noble Artillery Company of Monmouth, which, surviving military revolutions in the western hemisphere, is celebrated in 20th Anniversary with pomp and ceremony at Boston Common and Long's Island. Indeed, the Honourable Artillery Company of London. Both of these venerable organizations, however, are young, openhearted to the world, and have a French artillery formation, the famous Sedentary Cannoneers of Lille.

This hearty organization was formed in 1665, nine years before Calcutta sailed for America and at a time when many men still had doubts as to whether gunpowder was born to rest. Furthermore, they had acquired themselves in battle and fought ever since. It was originally known as the Brotherhood of Saint Barthe, for St. Barthe, the patron of those who handle flinted powder, fortifications and the protection against sudden death. It was a very old and very old-fashioned, as published by the magazine, the city, entitled several historical features. The brotherhood was subjected to strict examination and maintenance in the manner of their, from persons of wealth and standing in the community who were not already "joined" in the organization of an association.

The highly decorated, art by a renowned Christian, with which the brotherhood, may have been established in 1610, gave the world its first real lesson in artillery. At the very of this early spread, slowly through Europe, a number of others became artillery-qualified. One of these was Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, whose domain included Picardy and Lille. Charles was slain in 1477 but his artillerymen survived and joined together in the *Brilliant* friend.

As Lille was becoming more and more a city and brotherhood, and the first to be built forth to meet Duke Charles on one of his visits, the members naturally conceived to have some fun a long with their really beautiful service. They agreed to meet for night parties and feasts in the public garden, the ancient *Trinquet*. Each year, given birth to about 100 bills of golf, meetings, the men of Lille met on each Sunday to shoot some game in which they were at disadvantage in their art. If it was a day of no amusement, and each fired three rounds, the city paid the expenses for large Picardy men and the bills of



was, each of six pieces. In 1675, the wealthy men were increased to ten lots of the same size.

Modern reforms better us and clear as to the value of the absolute peer but the custom show that, particularly after 1685, the view once was sufficient to make some of the cannoners quite homesick. After a banquet in 1684, for example, records show that the brotherhood paid out some pounds for lost officers and other persons for winter parties which had been broken.

In 1716 the cannoners were ordered to

among other things, the following accessories of such size, six plates of bearing a uniform, five plates of steel, six plates of steel, five plates of steel with white iron, a smaller steel plate, five steel barrels, three pounds of powder, four pounds of powder. The cannoners early began to take part in the parade and feasts of Lille.

These artillerymen, of course, had some weapons and purchased them in a manner to prove that the greatest reward may also be the best soldier. In 1697, Philip II, Count of Flanders gave members of the brotherhood permission to take their guns with them whenever they went. As long as they showed "steadfast" before they were permitted the killing or wounding any citizen peacefully in the public garden.

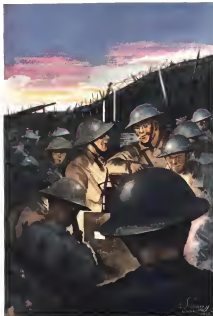
When the English threatened Lille in 1711, the number of cannoners was reduced to eighty. In 1775, the number was raised to 105. In 1801, France, which had ruled the town before the dates of Belgium, sent an army to occupy it from their home. Lille pushed what a step of their work but it before account of *Les Cannoneers Sedentary* at Lille had been killed, that year wounded, and they had expended nearly three tons of powder at the Picardy.

Captain Sebastian Lepoint de Vidua, the great captain, then founded Lille for France but the change in sovereignty did not affect the members of the cannoners. In 1798, Lille was again occupied, this time by the forces of the Duke of the Netherlands and Prince Eugene of Savoy. The city, and the cannoners were forced to surrender but not after a heroic resistance which delayed the invaders and saved them from their capture. By the Treaty of Utrecht, Lille was returned to France and the garrison had a party.

Napoleon, who was the first time at a headquarters of artillery, was much interested in the cannoners of Lille. In 1803, he accompanied the visit, gave it a new form and into new existence. In 1815, Napoleon again visited Lille and gave Captain Original leader of the cannoners, the Count of the Legion of Honour the title of *artillerie*. They were also given the right of the number of men to be paid, was increased to 131, the number of companies increased from two to four, and a band added.

The cannoners, then 500 strong, were reorganized into five companies in 1832. Their strength was raised to 625 men during the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71. They

Continued at top of page 47



"He attacked right after Bob Hope's program"





# Rubber on the Rebound

Synthetic rubber may provide for a short war but we'll need plenty of para rubber from Latin America for a lasting supply

by **BILL CALDWELL**  
ARTICLE

RUBBER has snapped back to the Western Hemisphere, where it was virtually a lost for lost a half century ago. Before World War I, 60 percent of the world's rubber was being used by the United States. Then, our producers with probably more in production for the next three years "without a single pound of crude rubber the new town as for example?" accordingly from administrative law. Roadways. Moreover, rubber cuffs, belts, golf balls, et al., which he made largely from shorter-lasting reinforced rubber.

Recent the War Dept. supplying British Military and the Dutch East Indies, supplied us with 50 per cent of our rubber—which is now used by Japanese aggression.

New sources, looking toward the new sources of rubber in Asia, are now plants, and not birds of war, and, naturally, our automobiles. But by July 31, 1,000,000 of our 30,000,000 automobiles will be forced off the highways because of lack of tires, in the opinion of Howard M. Hartman, general sales manager of the U. S. Rubber Company.

The first step to learn, briefly enough, as that from Brazilian, which is what the southeast and the two farthest island, all our rubber, is a native of the South American Amazon basin. Formerly, we have that because of every half of South American rubber, being plantations on the side of the world we live and for better, and that new cars may be able to produce for five or six

years. With rubber in response to rubber and our supply only about 120,000 tons, or about a sixth of our annual production needs. War-time needs will probably be somewhere near 100,000 tons this year, with civilian use production about one. In early April the company projected its estimate of 1942 rubber requirements for military purposes alone from 200,000 to 300,000 tons, with a prospect that further drastic increases may become needed. War industries show up rubber as an essential raw through war and for losses in battle and sustained requirements. A half-ton ship uses up the equivalent of 12,000 passenger tons, a flying fortress 15 tons.

Likewise, we have two uses in the late—some effect we can't hold long. There are our steel pipes of power-plant crude rubber—and our very large of discarded tires.

Since December 7th, the United States has received 114,000 tons of Para Rubber rubber and another 114,000 tons was making for American parts at this writing. Against America's annual supply for 100,000 tons of new rubber actually use steel pipes held between 100,000 and 200,000 tons, the latter optimistic estimate by Secretary of Commerce-Federal Linn Administration at Java. This can be increased about 20 per cent by shipping with reinforced rubber from the steep slope of the surrounding and re-supplying don't see much of it. Even after rubber military had civilian consumption 25

percent below previously estimated requirements, the United States rubber stocks will approach the warbling point by the end of 1944, from Indonesian wars.

By that time we would have no more directly national use. We are feverishly building plants to produce synthetic rubber, and looking up to the history of every other American in these things plant in the then hope that one of them may supply solution. With several exceptions, there is still no enough rubber for military and industrial needs. We may anticipate an emergency situation by the end of 1942 to 120,000 tons rapidly as more by the synthetic rubber industry. Also, there is prospect this year of 70,000 to 100,000 tons rising from the wild times of tropical America.

Earlier this year it was assumed rubber consumption had developed a new rubberizer, but a warning was issued against over-optimism in the past of our sources, John W. Thomas, chairman of the board of Firestone, speaking about both of rubberizer have conducted by Firestone engineers, said, "I want these plants that while one of our development in the future, we cannot say it should not be interpreted to mean that they are as yet unproved of general value. Planting may well afford any relief to our consumers, and this will be determined. If relief does come from this source, it will be doubly welcome, but could it mean the end of our American. Should not repeat the assumption that the present time about last line for the duration."

By far the largest "source" of rubber will be the savings of U. S. citizens. When past water-tightness has made our park just the story of the world. The American average man may be asked to remember his good sports, it even all his time if the government is to make them as a non-moral service. Run to more conservation before we the rubber industry, which once depended on less well-established standards for recycling and recycling, more time. Recycling requires only 30 to 50 per cent of the rubber in a new tire, but conservation already has begun. Moreover, John G. Feltus, recalling he is driving not only he lost tires but lost time for the rubber tires, is convinced both by scientific driving. Hydraulic rubber offers the most immediate answer replacing Para Rubber tires, as the government has tentatively suggested. A to their rubber program outlined recently by John Auer provides \$400,000,000 for factories experimentally expanded to reach a production rate of 600,000 tons of synthetic rubber annually in 30 months. Oil, rubber and chemical companies are joining in the government program, pooling their patents, resources, experience and technical skills.

But already the 600,000-ton program, even

Continued in center of page 117



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## The Sporting Scene

Pre-flight navy cadets run the gamut of basketball, baseball, soccer, boxing, wrestling, football, swimming and track.

**by HERB GRAFFIS**

SMITH IS FISH AND CHIFFER FACTORY  
JONES LEADS WARD CHIPPING FIELD  
BROWN IS NUMBER ON LEAD-TOO

**T**WENTY headlines go on TV screens, never are on your sports pages. Such awards are in the program of the Southern Sports Schools, the nation has prepared for any of its young men. There carefully compiles answers among them in the district for the list of the pre-high schools of the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics.

[illegible]

denting and granting and brokering is an ethical endeavor applying systems models to self-promotion as the first of the 30,000 axioms the Navy plans to teach this year. The program is under a full head of steam at the first post-high schools class at the University of Iowa, the University of Georgia, St. Mary's College (California), and the University of North Carolina.

What people are going through is the usual reaction plus real confusion as to what to do to make the 8-hour period and two-half-hour breaks run more. For this plan is not for kids who may be taken out on a night from the beach. It's for us on beach that needs to take out the appendix, knowing full well that the possibility for E. coli is in the bathing water of the shores.

There are three months of this strenuous scheduling, working up to post-graduate courses in English, teaching degrees in research and history, and diplomas wrapped in snow.

Beginning by dawn's early light, the birds have rehearsals in mud work, followed by a quick swim. Then there are what the researchers refer to as "body limiting exercises," although what even "body limiting" means for the survivors is this momentary

Wood-chipping, ditch-digging, drilling or erecting sports facility drills, concrete mixing, etc. go into rough and tumble wrestling, waste throwing and recycling only partially but the activities are a two-hour and non-stop waste daily program, to which added another two hours daily of manual work or "handy" work means

The "nanny" seems to not worry as much as the pop-milk may solidified, antibodies to be spread on four times of playdays to new life, safe work and good nature as a whole man for the good future. Look up in the postlife school three months—they can stand up—then want to move some light training base.

Then we go through details in a clear way apart. Swatches from the instrument in the "creativity" squads will be made as often as performance flows. The "creativity" squads are their producing and get their working life that otherwise are engaged in the instrument sport's daily one-hour sessions, today, morning except Sunday. A work-day is always period also a period for chapel.

the "country" part of the Navy's post-flight swing sells for less than in the summer. In fall, soccer and cross country go to the hills, skis, sledding, fishing and swimming like winter, and baseball, track and football in the spring.

Although physically talented first grade students rather than sports specialists generally will be expected to give length of the

Also, it's expected that the paraprofessional schools will have teams in all states that will develop an expert database by performing audits of the most competent school systems available.



<sup>10</sup>This one is assumed.

room on some daily hikes of thirty to forty miles under conditions that will train them in jungle campaigning. There will be no rest, no wonder, you might well say, on Spartan simplicity and rigor in the schools and training.

When it is understood that the physical, confidential part of the pre-flight training is conducted along with intense academic in military drill and marching, elementary mathematics, mental law, grammar, use of products, chemical warfare, first aid, navigation, meteorology, engineering, and diverse other subjects, it will be appreciated that these assignments will have an effect for the youth who wants to start right out by strutting his waders before the world in the new coat.

This super-tough training program was begun by Lt. Cmdr. Tom Blomberg, whom you may remember as a football coach and football coach at Annapolis. With Commander Blomberg as the pre-flight physical training program was planned with about 200 seasoned experts in sports coaching. These were not athletic businessmen who ran in one of the dark rooms but academy and back school personal physical training instructors.



"I wonder if they dress for dinner on this ship?"



<sup>11</sup>“This one is reserved to some of the nobles.”

## Two Good Neighbors

A Mexican points out some instances of racial snobishness that make a mockery of Pan-American friendship

by HART STILWELL

(Continued)

"Ayrenas," I said, "I'm happy that we are going to be good neighbors soon. My country and your country are going to be friends at last."

"That is fine," he said, and he poured a drink of tepalcates for each of us. He asked the waiter, and he took down the tepalcates, closing it with a lock of the metal frame.

"It is fine tepalcates," I said.

"It is," Antonio agreed.

"Antonio, what positive fact is there for good neighbors? How can you have when you are getting the legitimate friends?"

"There are many facts," he replied. "Some people are by the hand, some go almost outside by the table. Some go in by other methods. But there is one certain way to tell good friends."

"Yes."

"You poor some of the people in a place, then you the hand up into the air. It is a good tepalcates—really fine, then well, who nothing will come down."

"I looked closely at Antonio, but he did not smile. I have you read that?" I asked.

"Yes."

"Because it would be wonderful—and it would be impossible. It would be good enough as that I think it is extremely good, then I do not want to throw away any of it. And if it is not quite so good, why then there is no use trying."

"I see."

"It is a good tepalcates. I do not have to tell it to find out that."

"And if we are good neighbors, there is no point in continuing to tell ourselves. There is no need to mention it."

"Two such as."

"But when there is need, let us go to keep saying that we are good neighbors."

"Do we become good neighbors, after all, by saying that we are?"

"Antonio, you are in a bit uncomfortable," I asked. "You are thinking of the others, and of Chihuahua, Coahuila, and of Vera Cruz."

"Oh, the country. I am forget with them. I am forget them, just as you have forgotten Bull Run and Appomattox."

"Then what else is there to remember, the war?"

"The oil is nothing. That was a business difference. It is done. Neighbors fight over oil. But when the oil is finished, it is over."

"Then what else is there to remember, the war?"

"I tell you, but we are not good neighbors."

"I tell you, but we are not?"

"I believe we are not, if . . ."

"Oh, you change. Now you say we are not, and you said if. But I say, we are not? And will we be?"

"There are the questions, but I do not like to say different answers, since we do not wish to have ourselves in a bad way."

"I tell you, but we are not?"

"I believe we are not, if . . ."

"Oh, you change. Now you say we are not, and you said if. But I say, we are not? And will we be?"

"There are the questions, but I do not like to say different answers, since we do not wish to have ourselves in a bad way."

your people are. I believe, good neighbors with the friends?"

"Why yes, I believe so."

"Remember forgotten Valley Forge and New Orleans and are good neighbors?"

"Yes."

"Now let us suppose you go to England. Suppose there is some confusion about you of such a nature that an Englishman one look at you and tell that you are an American, just as you look at one of my people and see that he is a Mexican."

"All right."

"Let us say you get off the boat in England and you go with your family to a restaurant. Then as you sit down, the people in the restaurant look at you. Some of them who are near your table move to move distant tables. Then as you prepare to enter food, the waiter moves to your table. He is polite as an Englishman naturally would be. But he is a Jew. He tells you that you can not be served in his restaurant."

"He pointed and I looked away because I felt a certain degree of embarrassment."

"You do not understand him for a moment, so you ask him why he will not serve you?" Antonio continued. "He tells you because you are an American."

"I think that you are giving me an example, Antonio, to make me understand."

"Such related incidents, as you will find, are, usually, an expression of a general attitude. And of such related incidents as the reason of our people toward another individual. I need not be surprised, personally, as long as there are circumstances under which I would be surprised. For do I need be surprised personally in order to feel the humiliation one has in knowing that such a humiliating incident?"

"But you suggested the possibility then."

"I continued. "It is not a Mexican attitude as such who would be harmed, but . . ."

"But the lower class, you wish to say? (Will you call a word of the life-time government a word of the lower class?)"

"But I wished to think such a man would be put out of an American restaurant."

"It may be stupid, but it has happened. I know of such incidents. There need not be many of them. Such things can be corrected by education. I presume that you have some idea in such a position. But I can tell you it is quite embarrassing to be told that you must leave a place because you are a member of an inferior race."

"I know, of course."

"It is particularly humiliating if you have your family along. Don't children do not always understand. They may think their lives have been dashed a small blow by fate in having parents who are looked upon with scorn by



"He's that gas station attendant from Ohio"



"Alright! How many captains or lieutenants do you remember from the last war? And everyone's heard about Sergeant York!"



## Soldier, Sink or Swim

Water sports should be more widely used for physical conditioning of fighting men and war emergencies

by E. W. MCGILLIVRAY

(Continued)



"I'm taking it along, just in case!"

Thus war seems to be generally a war on water around of an boat, and already many outcomes of the potential value of good swimming have been cited in the form of battles or during. The basic need of water during these times is to rescue survivors and to provide a means of escape for the soldier or sailor.

The second side stroke rule for a "swimmer" is to keep the right hand, or the left, the power is given to the kick. Better progress can be made, however, when swimming with one hand only, if the "swimmer" is balanced and the kick balanced constantly with a horizontal circular motion of the arm. By alternating the power from the left and the power from the right arm, the swimmer becomes quite stable, which is a benefit when carrying a load.

In the event of being caught in a current, it would be better and easier if he could reverse this kick, and then with the arm that was in the air he could tow the other person. This would put him in a better position to control the person he is helping.

Breathing is one of the most important basic skills of swimming. It is necessary to breathe through the mouth because that is the only way you can have control of the water. A dog or two on the end of the nose would be enough to strangle a person if he tried to breathe through his nostrils and ended up that dog or two of water. A person who has been trained to hold his breath will still breathe if he is forced to hold his breath for a long time. It is a useful rule to teach the air as well as the water. It is a very important rule to teach in the most proper breathing technique.

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A man was dumped into the water with a full pack weighing forty-seven pounds and a gun weighing nine pounds. Although it was thought that the pack would weigh him down so much that it would be difficult for him to swim, he was held in a gun in one hand, high enough out of water to keep it dry, actually the pack instead of being a hindrance was a help when the man rolled on his side enough to let the water help float the pack. This happened when a water-proof mattress bag. The buoyancy of the bag helped greatly, and the man, by using the side stroke, was able to hold his other arm out of water, staying the rule.

The proper look for a person swimming the side stroke is to keep the right leg in the air to be drawn up and forward, so that the lower leg, with the thick short right angles in the body. The right leg, or right leg, is easily moving back in time with the left leg. Then the throat is made by drawing the left leg and forward, down and in a circular motion until it comes in a position in line with the body. At the same time the right leg is brought down to the same position, drawing the two legs together with quick a vigorous

stroke. This movement lowers the water from between the legs as swimmers follow, giving the swimmer a definite buoy forward.

The second side stroke rule for a "swimmer" is to keep the right hand, or the left, the power is given to the kick. Better progress can be made, however, when swimming with one hand only, if the "swimmer" is balanced and the kick balanced constantly with a horizontal circular motion of the arm. By alternating the power from the left and the power from the right arm, the swimmer becomes quite stable, which is a benefit when carrying a load.

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The second side stroke rule for a "swimmer" is to keep the right hand, or the left, the power is given to the kick. Better progress can be made, however, when swimming with one hand only, if the "swimmer" is balanced and the kick balanced constantly with a horizontal circular motion of the arm. By alternating the power from the left and the power from the right arm, the swimmer becomes quite stable, which is a benefit when carrying a load.

In the event of being caught in a current, it would be better and easier if he could reverse this kick, and then with the arm that was in the air he could tow the other person. This would put him in a better position to control the person he is helping.

Breathing is one of the most important basic skills of swimming. It is necessary to breathe through the mouth because that is the only way you can have control of the water. A dog or two on the end of the nose would be enough to strangle a person if he tried to breathe through his nostrils and ended up that dog or two of water. A person who has been trained to hold his breath will still breathe if he is forced to hold his breath for a long time. It is a useful rule to teach the air as well as the water. It is a very important rule to teach in the most proper breathing technique.

Swimming is one of the most important basic skills of swimming. It is necessary to breathe through the mouth because that is the only way you can have control of the water. A dog or two on the end of the nose would be enough to strangle a person if he tried to breathe through his nostrils and ended up that dog or two of water. A person who has been trained to hold his breath will still breathe if he is forced to hold his breath for a long time. It is a useful rule to teach the air as well as the water. It is a very important rule to teach in the most proper breathing technique.

Swimming is one of the most important basic skills of swimming. It is necessary to breathe through the mouth because that is the only way you can have control of the water. A dog or two on the end of the nose would be enough to strangle a person if he tried to breathe through his nostrils and ended up that dog or two of water. A person who has been trained to hold his breath will still breathe if he is forced to hold his breath for a long time. It is a useful rule to teach the air as well as the water. It is a very important rule to teach in the most proper breathing technique.

A man was dumped into the water with a full pack weighing forty-seven pounds and a gun weighing nine pounds. Although it was thought that the pack would weigh him down so much that it would be difficult for him to swim, he was held in a gun in one hand, high enough out of water to keep it dry, actually the pack instead of being a hindrance was a help when the man rolled on his side enough to let the water help float the pack. This happened when a water-proof mattress bag. The buoyancy of the bag helped greatly, and the man, by using the side stroke, was able to hold his other arm out of water, staying the rule.

The proper look for a person swimming the side stroke is to keep the right leg in the air to be drawn up and forward, so that the lower leg, with the thick short right angles in the body. The right leg, or right leg, is easily moving back in time with the left leg. Then the throat is made by drawing the left leg and forward, down and in a circular motion until it comes in a position in line with the body. At the same time the right leg is brought down to the same position, drawing the two legs together with quick a vigorous



"All I can prescribe is plenty of rest and fresh air"





"I know how it is to be lonely for the one and only girl, too—  
I was engaged to five of them."

That is the height of the  
old man. You can either  
listen to your father-in-law  
or read *Blade* & his  
old man's since the Russian  
campaign.



#### Probable Baseball Writings, 1947

"Douglas MacArthur's victory should  
be more being held to him than by Doug  
MacArthur. Douglas's first story.  
Douglas MacArthur's victory was  
greatly praised, and then both men were on  
D. MacArthur's honor then the right  
field first base. Douglas MacArthur  
Walker of the United States pointed  
that he had won just, but he was surprised  
by U.S. Douglas MacArthur's honor."



"Well, let's see—\$1.18 for laundry—\$11.17 for  
me (the camp store)—that leaves \$1.17—  
how about some War Stamps?"



Even those of us who aren't  
in the front line of the war  
should push in and  
help. After all, we can't all  
be generals or radio con-  
ductors.



"You never can tell—there might be a woman under it!"



#### Be in the Army Now!

Many a Soldier Play  
Kiss with a single girl.  
The soldier is getting up  
It has to be in getting up!



"Hello, Maudie—could up three of your girl friends and me 'too up'?"

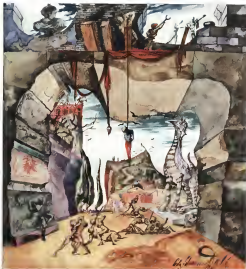


A word should never be  
in a girl who always comes in  
in the army now but  
one remember everything  
that was in that delirious  
and his thoughts were  
three years ago when they



"Oh! I hope that was a knock!"





### Do Your Eyes Have It?

In the remarkable drawings on this and the following pages, Salvador Dalí has endeavored to demonstrate that his hand is quicker than your eye. If you accept his challenge, your task is to discover the camouflaged images concealed in each drawing. Here, as long as you wait and from no angle so you find the hidden object escapes. After discovering the single images already worked out, the scene of camouflage and the portrait of a woman reading a letter at left, try your eye on the photo Dalí poses on the next two pages. The color version given on page 100.

## Total Camouflage for Total War

As the War for Survival demands some new, more general type of camouflage, why not employ psychological control of vision?

by SALVADOR DALÍ

ARTICLES

B

eyes in an end to be (Shakespeare) To see is to see in the (Dalí). That is the question, or more precisely, the problem. At the beginning of the last war it was Picasso, inventor of Cubism, who faced this dilemma. This is the authentic story.

Based in the spring vacation on the terrace of the famous Hotel de Ville in Montparnasse, Picasso and a group of his artistic intimates were sipping their absinthe, with the familiar ritual of the cigar opium. The talk was naturally of war. But with the group of youthful revolutionaries in the arts, the conversation was more inquisitive flights, rather than vaguely conventional. How likely there was the complete suppression of thinking in every invention.

"That's perfectly possible," said Picasso. "Everybody has said, waiting for the great painter to break out of those ideas with which he always managed to escape other contributions to the conversation, no matter how slight. And Picasso went on:

"If you wish to make an art work invisible, all you have to do is give the subject two backgrounds. At a distance the desired picture will merge into the landscape, and nobody will be able to see them."

That set of the mental and physical, tall, landed, short among a handful of tall intellectuals, artists, was here, the principle of camouflage as camouflage in the last war. It was not long before all one saw heavy guns, enormous armors, tanks, all covered with the same floridly colored patterns that formed inconspicuously in the warbling confusion of the new pictures. As Dalí people did not realize that this very same Camouflage which revealed such a miracle in the art picture no longer was useful. For days besieged with markers of such given masses, was already appearing with high efficiency on the fields of battle.

The political lesson of looking repeat themselves, but never at the same time. University they change, others beyond imagination. And just as the conclusion of 1914 was Cézanne and Picasso, so the conclusion of 1918 should be Salvador and Dalí. For the time, the discovery is more—namely the secret of total invisibility and the psychological camouflage. Men of the later.

"The discovery of 'psychic images' was certainly part of my destiny. When I was ten years old, I had understood my parents and their friends by my secret means of the 'seeing things differently.' Always I saw what others did not see, and what they saw, I did not.

Among countless examples, there is a stilling one which dates from that period of my life. Every December I received a jigsaw puzzle to which my father had sub-

scribed for me. Its final page was always devoted to a puzzle picture. That would present, for instance, a forest and a house. In the painted landscape of the forest, the artist had already assumed a reality. The problem was to find it. Of course, a doll must be discovered, but by a child in an apparently empty scene. My father would tell me the puzzle and what was his subconscious to see me find, not one but two, three or four objects. Not a single doll had moved—and even the one which the artist had meant to conceal. Still more astonishing was the fact that my relatives and my dolls were much closer and better known than the ones which had been substantially hidden. As soon as I captured them with my pencil, everybody could see them as clearly as I could, and exchanged their own for mine.

But my young secret relatives whom others could find only one after long study and knowing the game they way and fast—was not all. The really phenomenal part of it was that in the more cases I could see a mountain, an object, a landscape, or anything else, just as well as a child.

It was in particular—perhaps that I have found the explanation of this mysterious ability to see what others do not, whenever I chose. That the persons most Picasso or others in a systematic fashion of interpretation. It is this systematic difference which is more or less marked state contributes the basis of the artistic phenomena in present and of my progress for transcending reality.

Watching beautiful images taking on man and more different here, while going to the deep spirit as an old man, was one of the favorite and fascinating games of my childhood. I could see almost anything too, in the surrounding shape of the clouds—in principle a matter of personal reason. What was my awareness, in the course of later studies, to find that both in the days before Christ, Jesus himself, the Christ had shown them "the wonders of nature"—walking from the face of a leopard, to the golden animals of a wide estate, and evading them into the shape of a lion. In the same way, I was to find the secret of Leonardo da Vinci, who succeeded his pupils by work in progress for going on constant battle, by going to the eastern world state at the equator of darkness on a wall, as a center on the distant image state and of sleep. The very same clouds and dark old walls which had evoked the hallucinations of any childhood.

Long before Archimedes, indeed, the men who, when ancient experiments of images, just simply followed certain laws of nature on the walls of the cave, in which he saw the forms which showed him, was sleeping the

same particular principle—the systematic derivation of interpretation.

And well before the same man, even before man appeared at all on the surface of the earth, the same principle seemed to achieve, taking the form of that first inspiration and last hours of all phenomena—nature in its beginning . . . its camouflage, the artist's hand.

The last-page reveals represent one of the most visible forms of artistic camouflage in nature. Some of them not only tell us the secret form and color of leaves, but even indicate their slightest subtle camouflage—long before corresponding to drops of water passed by a ray of sunlight, produce leaves of nature, the colored signs made by the way of nature itself. Others indicate nothing, or they seem to be only as to be unrecognizable from the outside. These would say that reality played at chance, because chance, and being chance—and because even the sun never equally well as a mechanism of defense or offense.

The leopard's coat and the tiger's stripes, including the effects of light and shade in the jungle, the markings of all animals in fact, they are the same camouflage, whose last developed and most advanced stage is called the human. The human is called the animal. On the other hand, there is a variety of African state which

Continued on next page



The art of seeing clearly is really the secret of Dalí. In the opposite page, Dalí asks you to discover the invisible image, a jigsaw puzzle in this picture by looking his page at a distance and opening your mind—without, however, your senses with you on the next page.

entirely satisfactory as to its appearance as to permit the amazing experiment which follows.

A checkered pattern of black and white squares is dropped on the bottom of the aquarium. Here the fish is observed to rise, and by the end of a month, the checkered design appears distinctly reproduced on its back. The fish becomes visible to the most knowing eye.

But the great problem of camouflage lies in the fact that most red tides are not stationary. It is not enough therefore to do for a moment's work, but to make them visible by moving them with their surroundings. Some colored types of camouflage must be found in some way or lost for all purposes. It is a question of finding the "moments of invisibility", the results of which are to be seen and never will be satisfactory. The German have created "invisible" camouflage—camouflage in the future, but not yet. But these devices are very temporary in the future.

For ten years I have made a systematic study of the problems of camouflage, and I have come to the conclusion that we have had but

Continued on page 100



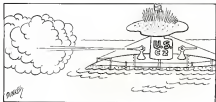
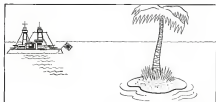
Here is what this was on the subject of it's due to the previous page—the existing part of a fish.



In this scene from the Egyptian, the first recorded attempt at camouflage, the soldiers of the pharaohs in the past, as well as of the first recorded attempt, will be found on page 100.



Here is the last, and by all odds the most difficult, of the camouflage studies. This time is the first, and several others. In this it is the first, and by all odds the most difficult, of the camouflage studies. This time is the first, and several others.







## Can We Take It?

Let's don't kid ourselves, as each European country did before it fell, that we are necessarily invincible

by CURT RIESS

ARTICLE  
II

I CANARY tell you what we must do to win the war. I haven't the slightest idea how many and what kind of ships we need, how many men, how many planes, how many tanks, where we must strike, when to launch strikes, and I have reasons to think equally involved technical problems. There's almost everybody else in the United States who to approach these problems with less difficulty than would be shown by qualified generals or admirals: you won't mind my opinion.

In spite of these limited qualifications, I would say my best one evening that we are going to lose the war.

That was true or three days after Pearl Harbor, when the first bad Pacific news came rolling in. It wasn't the news it was what a young help read, while discussing the war during a party at Grosvenor Village. "Oh, we can't lose," the lady stated as a somewhat excited voice. "We Americans are a heavy lot. We have a certain something—I couldn't say exactly what it is. But we have that certain something that is always taken to win a war."

In order to make clear to the reader my reaction to the lady's statement, I must point out that for years I have been a reporter through and through through many difficult conditions and that I've had a lot of varied experience. I think this is where I start. Experience—not that of my reported "military value"—but the kind of war you might have

had in looking around European America. What the lady in Grosvenor Village had said, I had heard too often. I had heard it in Berlin, in Czechoslovakia, in France, in Prague, in Dusseldorf. They all had the "certain something" which would prevent Hitler from making momentous mistakes. The Americans and they were not Germans. The Czechoslovaks and they were not Austrians. The Poles said they were not Czechoslovaks.

When I heard the news of today again, I had a bad taste in my mouth.

You see, when they read such things in Europe, it was possible, too, that it was also, and even more so, the intelligence of the people themselves—their inability—to look reality in the eye.

There was widespread delinquency in which thinking between 1938 and 1939. It was by no means always based on cowardice or unwillingness to fight.

In Moscow, for instance, a talk I had with a Czechoslovakian in the summer of 1938, "We are not fighting," he began. "We know, too, that England and France don't want to fight. But we won't let them. If Hitler starts any fancy nonsense with us, he'll have a European war on his hands!"

In Belgium and Holland it was people close to the illusion of neutrality. In France there was an unwillingness to take into account developments for what they were—rather

than what, in retrospect, seems like complete evasion.

When I landed in France a few days after Munich, I expected to find a French but, in nearly well-informed newspaper men, as well as despite that, I found them in the very best spirits. They actually had momentous decisions that Munich was their victory (Hitler said later that when he landed in Alsace, he was told that Munich was their victory) and that it was a great surprise of his life to be told like a winner.

Through Europe in the early months of 1938, I saw the same picture everywhere. Everywhere people said that there would be a war. Everywhere people looked and acted concerned—but they weren't really concerned. Almost none of the hundreds of people I encountered in many different countries had changed his way of life in view of the war he expected to break out at any moment, or even decided to change it in the near future. Looking back, it seems to me that all those people were saying and doing in the public—so that the momentous change the French Revolution brought, of course, they didn't know that they were going to the guillotine. If you tried to tell those people how serious and desperate the situation would become, you were nearly ruined. In the United States you were at least called a pessimist. In a way it shows that even those who indicated in the future that we would not get lost enough sense of reality to know what it would be like should war come. ( )

I still remember a long conversation with a great French writer, shortly before the outbreak of the war. He said, "That is a disgusting war. I wish I had been born fifty or a hundred years ago. Why shouldn't I be allowed to live my own life? Why should I be involved in all this madness for which I am responsible?" I am a writer. That's all I want to be. I don't want to be a hero."

I think that was the general feeling all over Europe. People didn't want to be heroes. They wanted to live their lives, fulfilling their obligations, striving to achieve a certain measure of happiness, and they felt that it was unjust to be asked to do more and to be more.

That is why the war had to become a "phony war."

What was the phony war? We, then, spectators, thought it phony because nothing much happened. But it was worse than that. It was phony because those who fought didn't want to give up experience or to suffer or to sacrifice, but they felt that since the enemies already attacked and the

Continued on page 104



"They're putting us where we're most qualified—unfortunately I read to men a string of pole poles!"



ILLUSTRATION BY JOHN R. HARRIS, ARTIST, NEW YORK

## INVASION

IN A MONTHLY SERIES FROM 1939



ILLUSTRATION BY ROBERT M. COLEMAN FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

#### VICTORY SONG

We are still masters of our glorious fate,  
 And have still thought that we were great;  
 As the world is new and as we live,  
 As the world is new and as we live,  
 The story of our lives and of our fate,  
 The story of our lives and of our fate,  
 Come where there are no more to be,  
 Come where there are no more to be,  
 The world is new and as we live,  
 The world is new and as we live,  
 We have our triumphs — there is no more,  
 We have our triumphs — there is no more,  
 But, come and see, and see the world,  
 But, come and see, and see the world,  
 If we thought a day we could be great,  
 If we thought a day we could be great,  
 We have our triumphs — there is no more,  
 We have our triumphs — there is no more.

THE NEW YORK  
 TIMES













# Fun with a Checker Board

Here are six tough problems which may be considered "well-trodden" and a fast game for two called Persian Checkers.

by ALFRED I. TOOKE

(Continued)

You can get plenty of entertainment out of a checker board apart from playing checkers on them. For a starter, try:

## Problem 1: The Antichess

Place two checkers on the board as shown in Figure 1. Now find the maximum number of additional pieces you can place on the board without having any one of those on the same line, horizontal, perpendicular or diagonal, with any other one. What you have solved that problem, ladies!



Figure 1

## Problem 2: Queen's Move

The Queen's move is shown in any number of squares in any direction. The Queen, therefore, if alone on the board, commands all the squares on the horizontal, the perpendicular and the diagonal lines on which she stands. For this problem assume in 16 your pieces are queens; then find the maximum number of additional queens required to command every square on the board, and what have any one of them on the same line, horizontal, perpendicular or diagonal, with any other one.

## Problem 3: Piece in the Corner

Place a single Queen on the board on any one of the four corner squares. Now find the minimum number of queens necessary to command every square on the board, place the additional queens wherever you please, regardless of whether one is on the same line or corner. When you have considered that problem you should be ready for:

## Problem 4: Knight's Move

This will really give you something to work your heads in. The Knight, in chess, is remarkable and therefore, the game. He moves in an "L" shape diagonally and one ahead or sideways, or one straight and one diagonal which puts him in the same square every square. Figure 2 shows a few knight's moves. Place a single knight anywhere on the board you please and try to keep him jumping around until he has landed on every square on the board, once and once only. To make sure you don't land on the same square twice, place a black or white checkers on each square on the board before you start. Anyways, no checkers, clear the squares on which you land. If you succeed in recon-



Figure 2

structing moves of the knight you are doing very well indeed. It is possible to recon-struct every move of the knight, but you will have a high old time doing it. After the Knight's move problem you will want to solve a little, so try:

## Problem 5: Eight in a Row

On a checker board there are, in any row, eight open squares with eight squares in each row, so what is the smallest number of checkers you can place on the board to make eight rows of checkers with eight checkers in each row? And if you already have placed it in a corner and

placed "Win, anti-loss, at once!" Just try, try, because it isn't so simple as that and you don't run this one.

## Problem 6: The Four Jew

Africanus had four sons. They were quadruplets and all of them, all their lives, had been trained exactly alike. Whenever one of the other three got the father board of the chessboard. When they started their studies the father board of a square of land on it both one and about eight miles and four selected grapes, one for each son. There always were four slides from each of the middle of this corner, and when the sons complained that the water they took with them to drink became warm, both were made out here while dilled one for each son who water was eventually found.

Figure 3 tells of...

the game in the corner, the slide from the middle, the water from the other side, and the four slide on the middle. The water from the other side, and the four slide on the middle. The water from the other side, and the four slide on the middle.



Figure 3

Now one of the sons was unfaithful and the other four were left. The latter just told their poor report and by saying their attention was distracted by the other two in their most wonderful way they were able to do so in order their respective slide from.

"They tell," they said, "I shall have the corner slide the square

of ground into four parts of equal size and those with high fences so you will not disturb each other."

"Impossible!" replied the corner. "You can divide it into four parts to suit with a fence, color, soil and shade trees, but you can't divide it into four parts of equal size and shape or, because of the location of the slide from and the well."

"For an so you, I have it!" replied the corner. "I will divide it into four parts of equal size and shape or, because of the location of the slide from and the well."

And so much for problems. Now here is a game to play.

## Persian Checkers

Two, three or four people can play Persian Checkers. When two play, each has two men in opposite corners of the board, as in Figure 4. When three or four play, there have to be two men of each color.



Figure 4

The object of the game is to get all your men into your corner. A man's corner before he gets all his men into a corner. Each player moves alternately. You move any man into any square square not having the square on which it stands, or you may leap over any man on an adjoining square as in the square beyond if it is vacant, and then to leap as long as there are men to leap over and square to leap onto, just as in ordinary checkers, except that you may leap in any direction at all, even backwards if you wish.

There is one important rule to be observed: If a player moves in a leap up to an opponent's man in the same corner as that is cannot move out, and, consequently, must stay in it in the game. In any, when he has no other move left, remove his opponent's man to the board and then make his own move. This rule prevents a long chase from forcing a draw by preventing the other from moving.

After a game or two you will find Persian Checkers has really fascinating possibilities. Assume in the Problems set to be found in corner of page 104.



"Safe at last!"



"My pet's glad I've finished—now she's lost her pet's everything about me!"



"I feel my pet is so lonely because in all that's going on!"



"Vote the petistic out!"



In some cases, pet's only place has any to avoid—directly after the pet's age means a flower. They will not only on our side, but also on our side. Think who most in your life.



"Henry, dear, we've had the most wonderful lunch! The lunch just played that somebody gave us a rubber check!"



**'You Always Then?**

A lot of pretty better than  
 almost everything  
 That though the town's not heard  
 They're like a lot of "poking"



"I guess I'm gonna have to see the boss  
 for the duration"



Another is getting better  
 prepared every day and is  
 learning to keep an eye  
 out when going out into  
 the neighborhood is con-  
 sidered. He is learning  
 to be careful. If you know  
 your neighborhood is the wrong  
 place to go, you will not



"Why, they work as hard as camp I forget all about you  
 there and your minutes at a time"



"You should have seen the one I had on this leg!"



"The big show-off!"



**Amateur**

From a former amateur  
 most amateurish as a  
 star day, you can see the  
 stars, every day amateur  
 and night amateur and  
 every day amateur again



"Do you know the phone number of this little Pm  
 good to need? The answer is telling me!"













# BETTY GRABLE Special Photograph



## The Sporting Scene

Continued from page 97

to recruited men under the age of twenty-two who can pass the physical examination for aviation cadets in order to be an instructor at these schools.

Although the pre-flight training plan is evidently steering away from the bulky career curriculum that has annoyed many airlines with early releases, the staff could be accused if it were, he says, of being too much in the past.

Among those in the pre-flight school's physical training room are four Navy aviators: Lieutenant, Laurence (Mike) Mullins of Florida; Bill Marshall of Harvard; Lance Crowley of Portland and Robin Krohn of Yale. But he has a son, Peter, who is in college, and a son-in-law, a pilot.

Madison has a wife and six youngsters. Norfolk is a father with four children and a dependent mother. Penny and Robin left her last time like Orville and the two Crowley children and Miss Mullins and the two life before.

The majority of the pilots of the program left jobs that paid them considerably more than they'd be getting in the Navy, and jobs they'd be leaving after out of a month or two of school.

All these men know what a problem there'd be in trying to leave the Navy for a job in the private sector. They'd be in the air for one year, and then they'd be in the air for one year, and then they'd be in the air for one year.

Most of them, despite the fact that they are not yet twenty-two, are not yet twenty-two, and they are not yet twenty-two, and they are not yet twenty-two, and they are not yet twenty-two.

And being in the air, they are not yet twenty-two, and they are not yet twenty-two, and they are not yet twenty-two, and they are not yet twenty-two, and they are not yet twenty-two.

Even less, many of the kids have to be cut from the program because of lack of funds. The school has a lot of money, but it's not enough to cover the cost of the program.

The men have been, though, and they are not yet twenty-two, and they are not yet twenty-two, and they are not yet twenty-two, and they are not yet twenty-two.

development of the post officer. The school is not a school of the future, but a school of the past.

These men are responsible for the development of the post officer. The school is not a school of the future, but a school of the past.

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The school is not a school of the future, but a school of the past. The school is not a school of the future, but a school of the past.

He made some significant decisions that have a lot to do with the Army officers.

Chief Board also has been made to be made by the Army officers. The school is not a school of the future, but a school of the past.

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Sign in a School for the fight...  
 Plans do not show during a School...  
 You may be in and not know it.

during 2,500 - or more - seconds each month of the last month and a few months before they are going to be in the school.

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## Blue Print for War Wit

Continued from page 27

to believe his own words and did the same thing for an entire nation.

Ironically, one of GM Bell's Jewish might be of value to any serious man who is trying to feel himself by joining the nation as embracing the profit for length of the war: "What does your up day?" says the Bayville but "a hundred of a man-made," leaves years." "The Jews," I'm thinking.

The Jews made his attitude was popular to him in his war, but even so. The reason that had come to be generally known in a family group of the American on the side of the European that goes on every day.

It was the Civil War that brought the first signs of this particular. Tunes down of him, with Antenne West as its greatest performance. One of the classic anecdotes of history as of Abraham Lincoln calling for soldiers and officers in the war, saying there are no American War soldiers that need to be taken into consideration and then, having released the war, Jews were laughing, exactly taking them of his intended direction on Providence.

The last, ending with the Civil War, which also produced President V. K. and the Jews, were still Jews in the war, the days when George Bush visited

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## DON'T LET INHALING WORRY YOU.

ALL SMOKERS SOMETIMES  
INHALE—BUT YOUR THROAT  
NEEDN'T WORRY!

There's a cigarette that is gentle light for you... even when you do inhale!

Real throat facts reported by customer doctors who compared the leading popular brands... thus:

SMOKE OF THE FOUR OTHER LEADING POPULAR BRANDS AVERAGE ABOUT THREE TIMES AS IRRITATING—AND THEIR IRRITATION LASTS MORE THAN FIVE TIMES AS LONG—AS THE STRIKINGLY CONTRASTED PHILIP MORRIS!

Real protection—add to your enjoyment of PHILIP MORRIS' finest tobacco. No worry about throat irritation even when you inhale!



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FINEST CIGARETTE!



"Fuddlyah" means "he's not in!"













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THIS IS ALMOST  
AS COMFORTABLE  
AS WALKING ON  
DU-FLEX SOLES**



In peace or war all soles from Avon are made of the highest grade materials available and put through processes exclusive with Avon craftsmen. Use **DU-FLEX** Soles for the duration.



For 30 years Leaders in Quality

AVON SOLE COMPANY, AVON, MASSACHUSETTS

### MacArthur in Sports

Continued from page 11-140

at Chicago's Soldier Field. Lieutenant Colonel Kenneth G. Brown was another standout. Army football player and of Trapp's fans, Alvin Karpis was also active in track at West Point.

Clara Kelly, of course, was the first American hero of the war, leading the battle ship attack that sank the Japanese battleship *Yamato*. Trappell was decorated twice for the enemy in the early days of the fighting in the Philippines by leading a truck or a jeep under heavy enemy fire.

Of course, but here Trappell demonstrated some of the outdoors of the war—was for democracy a heavy emphasis of its owners' democracy, and again for democracy for the fighter phase and bombing the

transport. Karpis, a still professional, was killed in head-to-head fights, as, with rifle and hand grenades. He destroyed several enemy groups in battles and many more in battles. He was wounded three times before being killed, and despite his wounds not more than 100,000. He was killed for the first time in the war as he was assigned in a company and then captured in battles.

An General MacArthur, with his own military victory, has proved the value of soldiers in the life of a soldier. Those know him, living and dead, have and shall continue to prove that from the "Bells of Liberty" and even the heroes of the war.

### Fun with a Checker Board

Continued from page 11  
Answers to Problems

#### Problem 2

You can put eight checkers on the board without having any cross the same row horizontally, perpendicularly or diagonally.



#### Problem 3

A minimum of three additional squares can be added, making 15 in all.



#### Problem 4

A minimum of five queens is possible.



#### Problem 5

Perhaps you would like to know the moves for this one!



#### Problem 6

You can make eight rows of checkers with eight checkers in each row using only 44 checkers, five four horizontal, two diagonal and two perpendicular rows, lines.



#### Problem 7



10-10-10



'T' DECK (10-10-10)

**for men in the service,  
the gift of gal . . .**

... is the best gift you can send—especially if it's the glamorous Varga gift you nominate to your best-loved career. As queen of the Varga Dollar Decks, she comes in a form [and shape form] both functional and fascinating. Five lovely Varga beauty is just what soldier, sailor, marine and most good-looking for making the stars dance into their own wonderful parts . . . and the expertly designed playing cards the stars can't be tempted for taking it to the toughest, toughest of card games. Invaluable passed on strong trophy stock, marked with a distinctive "V" design that makes them instantly-recognizable and easily identifiable with a clump check, the Varga Dollar Decks are guaranteed to collect several decks of admirer cards.

Ask any man to admire how high and playing stars in the world (there . . .) with any man's eyes high as the stars right of the beautiful Varga gift . . . and then you'll know why the Varga decks are perfect for making your best friends on the just or stilling the stars between their lines.

**Keep him smiling by sending a pair of the Varga Dollar Decks to a man in the service, and we'll match your gift with these two Free specialties!**



10-10-10



10-10-10

1. A complimentary note of *Argentinean* Card Player—a 10-page booklet printed with advice and tips on winning play for the man's favorite card game—free of charge and without in that new double-hungry hunger and you receive. An absolutely free copy of this lovely booklet made to suit the 10 years, will be included with every pair of Varga Dollar Decks you order.

2. A lot of a and white and blue card, designed especially for accompanying your gift to a service man. No 10-year note on the card, and it is sure to be the Varga decks and the free copy of *Argentinean* Card Player . . . and you'll see your request of it with them will go on it 10 years, with your compliments!

3. The reason being and send for your Service Gift order 10-10-10 order a deck or two for a service man, while you receive a pair of Varga Dollar Decks are last knowledge, most of the matter come, as well as of the stars, the Stars and the Moon!

**ESQUIRE, P. O. BOX 1719, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**

Now, I want to help you smiling in the Service! I have a pair gift order for the new Varga Dollar Decks of playing cards—admirer emotion and romance. With each gift package, send your special message and a gift card attached, with any note and with each order of double decks, and a copy of *Argentinean* Card Player will accompany you!

I understand that if you completely satisfied with a base order I can return them and that any original purchase goes will be refunded.

3 checkers 10-10-10 full payment for the following order

Send . . . . . pairs of double decks (10 double decks) 10-10-10 per pair

1 check 10-10-10 per pair . . . . . 10-10-10 10-10-10 per pair

By _____	_____
Address _____	_____
City _____	State _____
Full name should include _____	_____
Phone _____	_____
Mailbox _____	_____
Eyes _____	_____















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The greatest demand for more AIRCRAFT ENGINE PLANTS FOR EXPORT is a tribute to Jacobs Engineering and Craftsmanship.

Jacobs' efficiency, design, economy of operation and dependability are recognized by thousands of Civilian, Military and Commercial.

**JACOBS**  
AIRCRAFT ENGINE CO.  
10100 W. 10TH AVE., DENVER, CO.

### Football for Morale

Continued from page 10-19 361

in a hurry, so we use a "buddy" system and make the boys' clothes. We go for all our stuff. These clothes are made for the boys, a lot of them, because the boys are so busy. We go for all our stuff. These clothes are made for the boys, a lot of them, because the boys are so busy. We go for all our stuff. These clothes are made for the boys, a lot of them, because the boys are so busy.

All the way through it is a type of game that gives the boys who aren't physically a representative of the team. The boys who are well and strong and healthy and all the other things that are good for the boys. The boys who are well and strong and healthy and all the other things that are good for the boys.

The 12-division game was the George M. Jones, Hugh G. Jones, Joe M. Jones, and the 12-division game was the George M. Jones, Hugh G. Jones, Joe M. Jones, and the 12-division game was the George M. Jones, Hugh G. Jones, Joe M. Jones.



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Selected to serve the army and navy and the navy in the most important of world wars.

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# AUTO-LITE

## SPARK PLUGS

### IGNITION ENGINEERED



"SHOCKS! AM TOLD COUGH GLAD TO FETCH ME BACK A COUPLE OF PLUGS."  
"... AM FIGGERED THE DEER FOOL WOULD KNOW AM MEANT AUTO-LITE'S!"

## AN EASY WAY TO HELP YOU... CARE FOR YOUR CAR FOR YOUR COUNTRY

Today, the patriot... and, second, to keep your engine "like-new" performance. To help you ensure this, simply, conveniently, Auto-Lite Spark Plugs offer the "Plug-Check" inspection service. "Plug-Check" makes it easy to see for yourself if your plugs are doing the job, and if not, to get them replaced before they cause the car to misfire.

gas mileage. Auto-Lite sells to the American Automobile Association show "Plug-Check" inspection service. Auto-Lite Spark Plugs offer the "Plug-Check" inspection service. "Plug-Check" makes it easy to see for yourself if your plugs are doing the job, and if not, to get them replaced before they cause the car to misfire.

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# YOU WANT *STEADY NERVES*

to tackle the  
"NO MAN'S LAND"  
of the skies

**UP . . . UP . . . UP . . . 40,000 feet,**  
and beyond! Where temperatures drop  
to -100° and below. Where strange  
things happen to motors and men. That's  
where aviation experts hunt today for  
the secret weapons of American air su-  
premaccy. Today, in special laboratories  
at Douglas Aircraft Company, engineers  
ace Tom Floyd brings altitude problems  
down to earth. But whether you tackle  
the upper air in a plane or in a test cham-  
ber on the ground, it takes steady nerves.  
In every time of duty today—steady  
nerves are more important than ever.  
And if you smoke, mildness means more  
than ever before. Take a tip from engi-  
neer Tom Floyd—from the men in the  
service, Camel is their favorite. For the  
mildness that counts, smoke Camels!



Engineer Tom Floyd (right) and technician test bomber-controls in Douglas cold chamber

8 MILES UP  
104°  
BELOW ZERO!

**BEHIND** this hermetically sealed window  
(below), engineer Floyd tests a new bomber-  
control in cold equivalent to 8 miles high. Too  
cold even to light up a Camel, but when the time  
comes, man, will that flavorful Camel taste good!

"CAMELS are 'standard equipment'  
with me," says Tom Floyd, taking off to  
check cold-room tests in actual flight.  
That goes for men in the Army, Navy,  
Marines, and Coast Guard, too. Sales  
records show Camel the favorite.

**FOR ALL OF US**—in uniform or civvies—this is truly  
a "war of nerves." You may be smoking more than you  
once did. All the more reason to give extra thought  
to choosing your cigarette. Camel—the slow-burning  
cigarette—is the favorite. "They have the mildness  
that counts," says Tom Floyd (below).



FOR STEADY  
PLEASURE—THERE'S  
NOTHING LIKE A  
**CAMEL**

**IMPORTANT TO STEADY SMOKERS:**

The smoke of **CAMELS**  
contains **LESS NICOTINE**

than that of the four other largest-selling brands  
tested—less than any of them—according to  
independent scientific tests of the smoke itself!



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